ARHITECTURA SISTEMELOR DE CALCUL - CURS 0x0C

BOOTLOADER

Cristian Rusu

DATA TRECUTĂ

fișiere binare ELF

sistemul de operare: procese şi spaţiul memoriei

CUPRINS

secvenţa de boot (detaliată)

bootloader simplu

astăzi folosim Netwide Assembly (NASM) şi Windows

la pornirea calculatorului este activat BIOS-ul

BIOS-ul este în RAM:

- realizează Power-On Self Test (POST procedure)
- încarcă bootloader-ul
- scopul este găsirea sistemului de operare și rularea sa
- OS-ul este căutat pe HDD/SSD/CD-ROM/USB/floppy

unde este bootloader-ul?

- primul sector (primii 512 bytes) de pe dispozitiv
- de unde ştim că e bootloader? magic number: 0xAA55

bootloader-ul găsit este încărcat în memorie la 0x7C00

- unde este bootloader-ul?
 - primul sector (primii 512 bytes) de pe dispozitiv
 - de unde ştim că e bootloader? magic number: 0xAA55
- bootloader-ul găsit este încărcat în memorie la 0x7C00
- pentru că "primul bootloader" este limitat la 512 bytes, acesta încarcă defapt încă un bootloader care nu mai are limitări
- pe Windows, bootloader-ul este la Windows\System32\ntoskrnl.exe
- în tot acest timp, procesorul este în modul de lucru pe 16 biţi

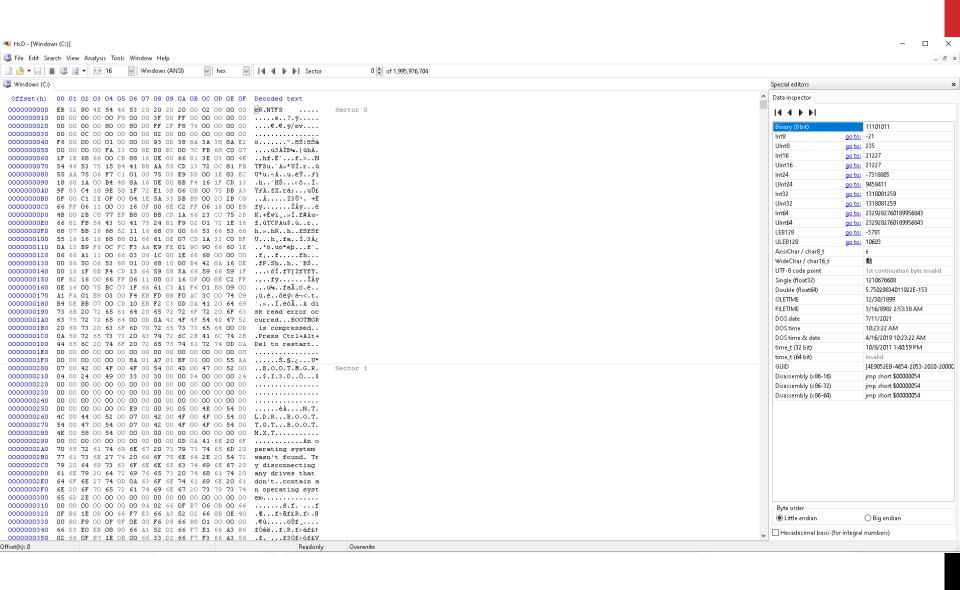
- CPU funcționeaza pe 16 biți
- \$ adresa instrucţiunii actuale
- \$\$ adresa secţiunii .text

Our bootloader 512 bytes in total	Proper bootloader 512 bytes in total
jmp loop (2 bytes) Filled with 508 0x00 bytes	Code (440 bytes)
	Disk signature (4 bytes)
	Nulls (2 bytes)
	Partition table (64 bytes)

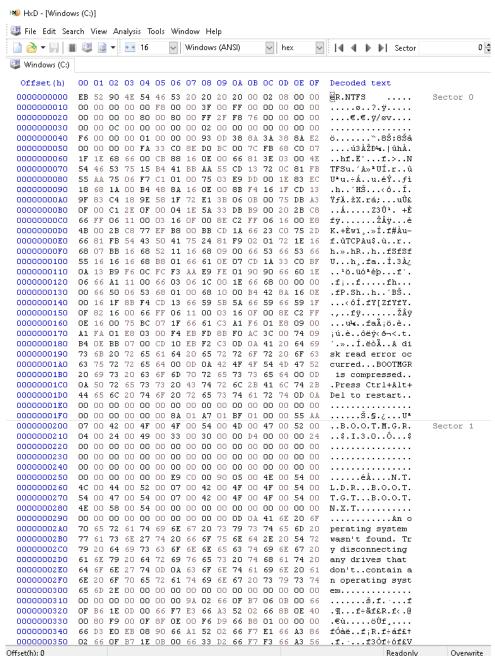


- vom folosi tool-ul HxD pentru a verifica conţinutul HD
- HxD este un tool pentru e vizualiza/edita:
 - HD/SSD
 - fişiere
 - procese









· Offset(h): 0

QEMU

Quick Emulator (QEMU)

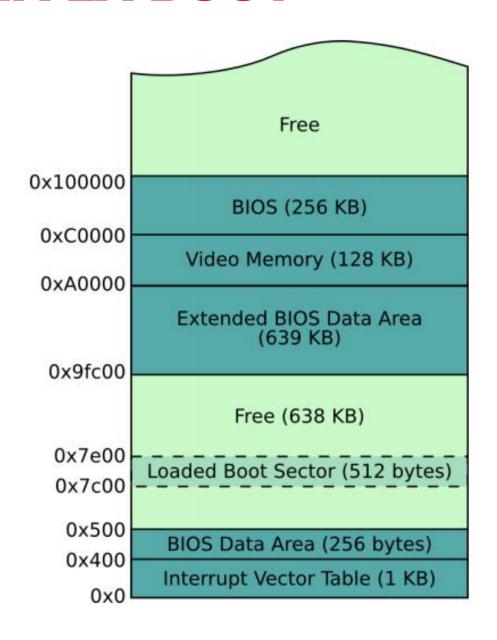
- emulator open-source
 - emuleaza un procesor (şi periferice etc.)
 - folosește traducere binară dinamică (dynamic binary translation)
 - putem testa secvența de boot



- rulăm programul nostru anterior
- qemu-system-x86_64.exe bootloader.bin

```
QEMU
 Machine View
SeaBIOS (version rel-1.14.0-0-g155821a1990b-prebuilt.gemu.org)
iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F8F390+07EEF390 CA00
Booting from Hard Disk...
```

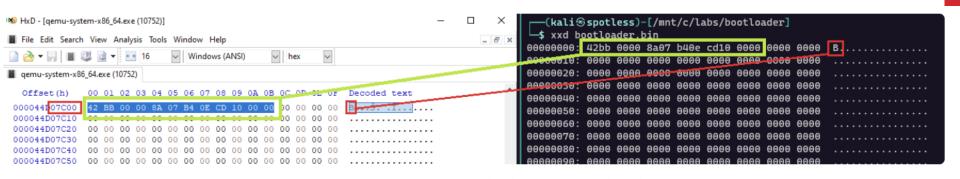
MEMORIA LA BOOT

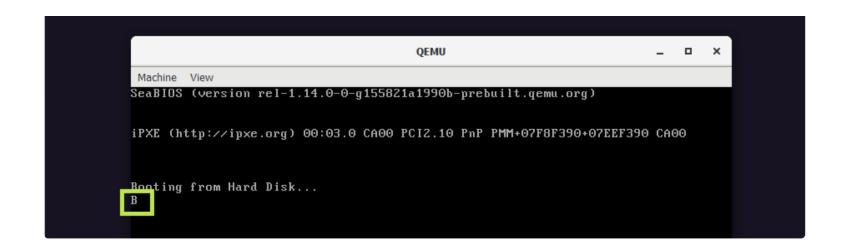


MEMORIA LA BOOT

```
bootloader-x.asm
                                                                                     \bigcap
bits 16
; Define a label X that is a memory offset of the start of our code.
; It points to a character B.
X:
    db "B"
; Move offset of x to bx
mov bx, x
; Add 0x7c00 to bx - it's universally known that BIOS loads bootloaders to this locati
add bx, 0x7c00
; Move contents of bx to al
mov al, [bx]
; Prepare interrupt to print a character in TTY mode and issue the interrupt.
mov ah, 0x0e
int 0x10
times 510 - ($-$$) db 0
dw 0xaa55
```

MEMORIA LA BOOT





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AFIȘARE LA BOOT

```
bits 16
; Tell NASM that we expect our bootloader to be laoded at this address, hence offsets
org 0x7c00
; Define a label X that is a memory offset of the start of our code.
; It points to a character B.
X
    db "B"
; Move offset of x to bx
mov bx, x
; Add 0x7c00 to bx - it's universally known that BIOS loads bootloaders to this locati
; add bx, 0x7c00
; Move contents of bx to al
mov al, [bx]
; Prepare interrupt to print a character in TTY mode and issue the interrupt
mov ah, 0x0e
int 0x10
times 510 - ($-$$) db 0
dw 0xaa55
```

AFISARE LA BOOT

```
; Tell NASM that we expect our bootloader to be laoded at this address, hence offsets sl
org 0x7c00
; Set background and foreground colour
mov ah, 0x06
              ; Clear / scroll screen up function
xor al, al
              ; Number of lines by which to scroll up (00h = clear entire window)
xor cx, cx
              ; Row, column of window's upper left corner
mov dx, 0x184f; Row, column of window's lower right corner
mov bh, 0x4e
               ; Background/foreground colour. In our case - red background / yellow for
int 0x10
                ; Issue BIOS video services interrupt with function 0x06
; Move label's bootloaderBanner memory address to si
mov si, bootloaderBanner
; Put 0x0e to ah, which stands for "Write Character in TTY mode" when issuing a BIOS Vio
mov ah, 0x0e
loop:
    ; Load byte at address si to al
   lodsb
    ; Check if al==0 / a NULL byte, meaning end of a C string
   test al, al
    ; If al==0, jump to end, where the bootloader will be halted
   iz end
    ; Issue a BIOS interrupt 0x10 for video services
    int 0x10
    ; Repeat
    jmp loop
end:
    ; Halt the program until the next interrupt
    hlt
bootloaderBanner: db "
                          uuUUUUUUUUuu",13,10,"
                                                      uuUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUuu",13,10,'
; Fill remaining space of the 512 bytes minus our instrunctions, with 00 bytes
; $ - address of the current instruction
; $$ - address of the start of the image .text section we're executing this code in
times 510 - ($-$$) db 0
; Bootloader magic number
dw 0xaa55
```

SECTORUL DE BOOT COPIAT

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CE AM FĂCUT ASTĂZI

am detaliat secvența de boot

am folosit tool-ul qemu

am scris un bootloader simplu

DATA VIITOARE ...

• Evaluarea de la laborator

LECTURĂ SUPLIMENTARĂ

- Nick Blundell, <u>https://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~exr/lectures/opsys/10_11/lectures/os-dev.pdf</u>
- Writing a Custom Bootloader, https://www.ired.team/miscellaneous-reversing-forensics/windows-kernel-internals/writing-a-custom-bootloader
- cfenollosa, os-tutorial
 - https://github.com/cfenollosa/os-tutorial/tree/master/00-environment
 - https://github.com/cfenollosa/os-tutorial/tree/master/01-bootsectorbarebones
 - https://github.com/cfenollosa/os-tutorial/tree/master/02-bootsectorprint
 - https://github.com/cfenollosa/os-tutorial/tree/master/03-bootsector-memory